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THE
URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL
OF SHERINGHAM

A N N U A L R E P O R T

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

to which is appended

THE REPORT OF THE

PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR



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THE URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL OF SHERINGHAM
THE URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL
OF SHERINGHAM

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

1963

Chairman

Mr. Councillor H. C. Bishop.

Vice-Chairman

Councillor Major E. S. Gates.

=====
Councillor Mrs. R. P. Agutter.

Mr. Councillor A. E. Hamlin.

Councillor Miss G.C. Huntley.

Mr. Councillor D.J. Killingback.

Mr. Councillor J. H. Pegg (until May, 1963).

Mr. Councillor B. Pigott.

Councillor the Reverend L.G. Sturman
(from May, 1963).

Mr. Councillor S. J. Williams.

=====
P. G. Holt, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
Medical Officer of Health.

R. H. Sershall.
Cert.R.S.I. & S.I.E.B., M.A.P.H.I.,
Cert.R.S.I. Meat and Food Inspector.
Surveyor and Public Health Inspector.

THE URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL OF SHERINGHAM

THE ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
FOR THE YEAR 1963

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present the Annual Report for the Year 1963.

As I did not commence my duties in the District until 1964, this report is, of necessity, confined to statistical data but, in appreciation that a report which contains naught else save a maze of statistical tables will, in all probability, deserve and receive little more than a cursory glance, I shall attempt to analyse the significance of the figures contained therein and comment on any data of special interest.

1960 - 22.7% 1961 - 19.9% 1962 - 17.4% 1963 - 14.8%

The Illegitimate Birth Rate was 19% of the total live births. In the preceding five years (1958 - 1962) there were 19 illegitimate births out of a total of 304 which gives a percentage of 4.7%.

There were no stillbirths or deaths of infants under one year of age. True records available to me, it is the first time that this has been achieved but, as the total birth figures are small, the absence of any stillbirths or infant deaths is not really unexpected. If the National Figures applied, there would have been one stillbirth and one infant death.

The Live Birth Rate is particularly low. Although the National rate continues to rise, this rate in Sheringham has shown a progressive decline over the past few years.

When comparing the corrected Live Birth Figures, this decline cannot be wholly attributed to the increase out of the population as the Registrar General's compensation factor should take this into consideration, nor can the decline be attributed to a decline in birth rate, as the ratio of inhabited houses to the population is as yet as satisfactory as that of the County as a whole.

A possible explanation is that, generally speaking, the birth rate tends to be higher among the less affluent and among the less educated sections of the population and there may well be a similar proportion of such sections in Sheringham and in other parts of the Country.

General Statistics

Estimated mid-year population 4,620.

Number of inhabited dwellings 1,800.

Vital Statistics

		<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
<u>Live Births:</u>	Legitimate	21	26	47
	Illegitimate	<u>3</u> <u>24</u>	<u>4</u> <u>30</u>	<u>7</u> <u>54</u>

Live Birth Rate per 1,000 of estimated population 11.7

Corrected Live Birth Rate (Area Comparability Factor - 1.25) 14.6

Live Birth Rate England and Wales, 1963 18.2

This figure of 18.2 is the highest since 1947.

Corrected Live Birth Rates Sheringham 1956 to 1963:-

1956 - 19.3 1957 - 22.9 1958 - 26.6 1959 - 18.8

1960 - 22.35 1961 - 19.9 1962 - 17.4 1963 - 14.6

The Illegitimate Birth Rate was 13% of the total live births. In the preceding five years (1958 - 1962) there were 18 illegitimate births out of a total of 384 which gives a percentage of 4.7.

There were no stillbirths or deaths of infants under one year of age. From records available to me, it is the first time that this has been achieved but, as the total birth figure is small, the absence of any stillbirth or infant deaths is not really unexpected. If the National figures applied, there would have been one stillbirth and one infant death.

The Live Birth Rate is particularly low. Although the National rate continues to rise, this rate in Sheringham has shown a progressive decline over the past few years.

When comparing the corrected Live Birth figures, this decline cannot be wholly attributed to the average age of the population as the Registrar General's comparability factor should take this into consideration, nor can the decline be attributed to a housing shortage, as the ratio of inhabited dwellings to the population is at least as satisfactory as that of the County as a whole.

A possible explanation is that, generally speaking, the birth rate tends to be higher among the less affluent and among the more feckless elements of the population and there may well be a smaller proportion of these elements in Sheringham than in other parts of the Country.

It is also possible that the Registrar General's estimate of the age grouping of the population has got out of date since the last census and that there has been a greater influx of elderly people than was anticipated. The trend in Cromer Urban District is similar. The Corrected Live Birth Rate figures for Cromer in 1963 was 14.1 per 1,000 of population and slightly lower than that of Sheringham.

Deaths

Individual Causes:-

						<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	.	.	.	.	.	1	1
" " lung, bronchus	.	.	.	.	.	2	2
" " breast	.	.	.	.	.	3	
" " uterus	.	.	.	.	.	1	
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	.	.	.	.	.	3	3
Diabetes	..	.	.	.	.	1	1
Vascular lesions of nervous system	.	.	.	.	.	4	4
Coronary disease, angina	.	.	.	.	.	5	4
Other heart disease	.	.	.	.	.	5	17
Other circulatory disease	.	.	.	.	.	3	-
Influenza	.	.	.	.	.	-	1
Pneumonia	.	.	.	.	.	4	7
Bronchitis	.	.	.	.	.	2	1
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	.	.	.	.	.	1	1
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	.	.	.	.	.	1	-
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	.	.	.	.	.	3	1
All other accidents	.	.	.	.	.	-	1
						<u>35</u>	<u>48</u>

Number of deaths from all causes	.	.	.	.	.	83
Death Rate per 1,000 of estimated population	.	.	.	.	.	18
Corrected rate (Comparability factor 0.65)	.	.	.	.	.	11.7
Death rate England and Wales 1963	.	.	.	.	.	12.2
Death rate (corrected) average for preceding 5 years (Sheringham Urban District)	.	.	.	.	.	11.1

31 deaths or 37% of all deaths were due to diseases associated with the heart. All 31 deaths from heart disease occurred after the age of 65 years, and 26 occurred after the age of 75 years. 58% of all deaths occurred after the age of 75 years.

The average age of death from all causes was:-

Male - 70 years.

Female - 74 years.

Malignant disease of the lung and bronchus took its now customary toll. Of the 32 deaths which took place between the ages of 45 and 74, four or one eighth of the total were caused by cancer of the lung or bronchus.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE

The following notifications of infectious disease have been received during the Year:-

Disease	Age Unknown	Under 1	1-2	3-4	5-9	10-14	15-24	25+	Total
Measles	-	-	11	18	33	-	1	1	64
Pulmonary T.B.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Total	-	-	11	18	33	-	1	2	65

Measles continued its biennial incidence. The number of cases notified during the past six years is as follows:-

<u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>
Nil	131	25	41	33	64

No cases of food poisoning or dysentery have been reported during the Year.

This very low incidence of infectious disease is an indication of the salubrity of the town.

TUBERCULOSIS

	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		TOTAL
	Male	Female	Male	Female	
New Cases	1	-	-	-	1
Inward Transfers	3	-	-	-	3
Removed from Register	3	2	-	-	5
Cases on Register at 21.12.63.	15	17	-	4	36

As shown in the table above one new case of pulmonary tuberculosis was notified. This case, with three "inward transfers", i.e. cases of tuberculosis who have come to live in the Urban District, brought the total number of cases on the Tuberculosis Register at 31.12.63. to 36, the lowest figure for a number of years.

The following is the record of the number of patients on the Register and of deaths from tuberculosis over the past six years:-

	<u>1963</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1958</u>
No. on Register	36	37	37	39	43	42
Deaths	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	1	1

It will be seen that although the fatality rate is now very low there has not been a concurrent decrease in the case incidence of tuberculosis.

Prevention of Infectious Diseases

The following statistical data relates to Norfolk County Administrative Area No. 2, which also includes Erpingham Rural District and Cromer Urban District.

B.C.G. Vaccination

B.C.G. vaccination is offered to children over the age of twelve years as a protection against tuberculosis.

No. of skin tests at Cromer and Sheringham Secondary Modern Schools	- 198 (+ 476 see below)
No. found positive	- 37
No. found negative and vaccinated	- 149

In March 1963, a girl pupil, age 13 years, attending Cromer Secondary Modern School, was admitted to Kelling Hospital suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis and, on the recommendation of the Chest Physician, every child attending this school was given a skin test. A total of 322 pupils were examined in May and 154 were re-tested in July. 46 children were subsequently referred (with parental consent) for chest x-ray examinations at Cromer & District Hospital and, in all cases, the films were normal. The patient responded to treatment and was discharged from hospital in August 1963.

SMALLPOX VACCINATION

The following table relates to persons under 15 years of age vaccinated in Area No. 2 during 1963. Statistics are not available in respect of adult vaccination against smallpox as records are no longer submitted by general practitioners:-

Age at date of vaccination	Under 1	1	2	3	4	5 - 14	Total
Primary	157	21	2	3	1	16	200
Re-vaccination	-	-	1	1	2	22	26

The number of children vaccinated during the year was considerably less than in 1962. This is doubtless due to the fact that there was not a smallpox "scare" in 1963 as there was in 1962. 157 children or 60% of those under one year were vaccinated. This figure, although not as high as one might hope for, compares favourably with the number vaccinated in other parts of the country.

POLIOMYELITIS

The oral vaccine continues to be the vaccine of choice with only the occasional injection of Salk vaccine recorded by general practitioners.

In May 1963, the Ministry of Health announced that those children who had had two doses only of Salk vaccine (the second not more than a year previously) should receive, as an alternative to a third dose of Salk vaccine, two doses of oral vaccine to complete their basic course of immunisation.

Children between the ages of 5 to 12 years and at school entry receive a fourth or re-inforcing dose of vaccine.

A re-inforcing dose is also available to all health service and hospital staffs (and their families) liable to come into contact with poliomyelitis cases and to travellers to Asia, Africa, South or Central America, but individual records of vaccination of persons in these groups are not requested.

Year of Birth	3 injcns Salk vaccine	3 doses oral vaccine	Booster oral after 2 injcns	Booster oral after 3 injcns	Booster oral after 2 injcns + 1 oral	Booster oral after 3 oral	Booster Salk after 3 injcns
1963	-	16	-	-	-	-	-
1962	1	218	1	-	2	-	-
1961	5	45	30	-	74	-	-
1960	2	10	2	-	65	-	-
1959	4	6	-	22	10	-	-
1958	1	10	-	205	7	16	-
1957	-	12	1	45	11	9	1
1956	-	11	-	20	5	17	-
1955	-	11	-	13	18	10	-
1954	-	11	-	13	11	19	-
1953	-	10	-	9	16	12	-
Age 11-14	-	13	-	14	28	19	-
15-40	22	64	10	-	-	-	-
Others	1	4	2	-	-	-	-
Total	36	441	46	341	247	102	1

Following on the introduction of the Sabin or oral vaccine in 1962 there was as might be expected a decrease in the total number of persons who received the vaccine in 1963, but the number of children under the age of two years who were immunised was maintained. By the end of the year 383 or 68% of children under the age of two years had received the full primary course.

The last case of poliomyelitis reported was in 1959 and to keep this good record it is essential that a high level of popular immunity be maintained.

The number of cases in the Country as a whole has continued to drop. There were 77 cases in England and Wales in 1963, 325 in 1962, and 1086 in 1961.

DIPHTHERIA, WHOOPING COUGH AND TETANUS

There has been no change in the scheme for the immunisation of children with a combined vaccine.

In Norfolk Administration Area No. 2, 285 children under the age of 2 years were immunised. This figure maintains a high rate of protection against these preventable diseases. Just over 500 children of school age received either primary or booster immunisation against Diphtheria and Tetanus.

Age at 31.12.63. i.e. born in year	Total immunised during 1963	Booster injections
- 1 1963	104	-
- 2 1962	181	4
- 3 1961	15	11
- 4 1960	2	13
- 5 1959	1	12
5-9 1954-58	64	386
10-14 1949-53	5	29
Total under 15 years	372	455

The various antigens used were as follows:-

	Primary	Booster
Triple antigen (Diphtheria/Pertussis/Tetanus) =	299	36
Combined antigen (Diphtheria/Tetanus) =	70	270
Single antigen (Diphtheria only) =	<u>3</u>	<u>149</u>
	<u>372</u>	<u>455</u>

TETANUS IMMUNISATION - A total of 161 children under 15 years of age and 190 persons over the age of 15 years were inoculated during the year with tetanus toxoid and a further 38 received a booster injection. Thus, by including those inoculated with triple or combined antigen, a grand total of 1064 persons of all ages received protection against tetanus during 1963 in Area No. 2.

GENERAL PROVISIONS OF THE HEALTH SERVICE

For the purpose of carrying out the services provided by the Norfolk County Council under the National Health Service Act of 1946, the Cromer Urban District, the Sheringham Urban District and the Erpingham Rural District are combined to form County Area No. 2. These services include midwifery, the care of mothers and young children, vaccination and immunisation, home nursing, mental health, prevention of illness (care and after-care) home helps and the ambulance service.

Maternity and Child Welfare. The district is served by eleven District Nurse/Midwives, many of whom are also qualified Health Visitors. The area between Cromer and Sheringham also enjoys the services of a full time Health Visitor.

Infant Welfare Clinics are held at the following places:-

	<u>Centre</u>	<u>Date held</u>
Cley	- Methodist Church Schoolroom	Alternate 3rd. Tuesday in month.
Edgefield	- Parish Hall	Last Tuesday in month.
Gresham	- Assembly Room	2nd. Monday in month.
Mundesley	- Church Room	Last Tuesday in month.
Southrepps	- The Rectory	2nd. Wednesday in month.
Northrepps	- Church Rooms	2nd. Friday in month.
Roughton	- Village Hall	Last Thursday in month.
Cromer	- Local Health Office	1st. and 3rd. Thursday in month.
Sheringham	- St. Peter's Parish Hall	1st. and 3rd. Tuesday in month.
Matlaske	- Village Hall	Last Thursday in month.
Holt	- B.R.C.S. H.Q., Norwich Road	2nd. Tuesday in month.

The Clinics at Cromer and Sheringham are attended by the Medical Officer and those at Matlaske and Mundesley are attended as required.

All children under 5 years of age are visited regularly in their homes by the Health Visitor, who takes over from the midwife when the baby is two weeks old. Children of 5 years and over come under the supervision of the School Nurse.

Vaccination and Immunisation. This is carried out by the Assistant County Medical Officer and by the General Practitioners. Sessions for vaccination and immunisation against smallpox, diphtheria, whooping cough, tetanus, poliomyelitis and tuberculosis are arranged at Clinics, Schools and General Practitioners' surgeries.

School Medical Service. This takes up a considerable amount of time as every one of the 28 schools in the area is visited annually and on these occasions a full examination of all children in the appropriate age group is carried out. They are seen during their first year at school, at 10 years of age and before leaving; if any defects are discovered they are referred for treatment or investigation. Children in whom there is thought to be a need for supervision are seen every year. Apart from the routine visits, many special visits to schools are made for such purposes as immunisation, mental ascertainment. examination when transport to school is believed necessary, and so on. The vision and hearing of all pupils is tested at 8 years of age as a routine.

General Welfare. These services are administered in the district by the Local Welfare Officer who is in attendance and available for interviews at:-

<u>Cromer:</u>	Local Health Office	9 - 10 a.m. daily.
<u>Sheringham:</u>	Sheringham U.D.C. Offices	2 - 2.30 p.m. Tuesday.
<u>Holt:</u>	Shirehall, Tower Street	12 noon - 12.30 p.m. Friday.

Your obedient Servant,

J. A. D. BRADFIELD.
M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H.

September, 1964.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

(The Report of the Surveyor and Public Health Inspector)

1. Water. - The Eastern Gas Board serve water to all the properties within the Urban District by a piped supply. The collecting ground, pumping station and reservoirs are situated in the Sheringham Woods, a situation which is isolated and enclosed approximately half-a-mile South of the Town.

The water is derived:-

(a) From springs situated within the collecting grounds and stored in reservoirs.

(b) From two deep wells sunk in chalk approximately 400 feet deep. The water is pumped into a reservoir at a higher level to supply by gravitation the high-lying parts of the Town.

(i) (a) Quality of Water. - On behalf of the Eastern Gas Board, the Counties Public Health Laboratory carried out monthly bacteriological examinations and half-yearly chemical analysis of the treated water as supplied in this Urban District during the period under review, all of which proved to be of a very high standard of purity. Certificates giving the result of these bacteriological and chemical examinations are exhibited in the Showroom of the Eastern Gas Board's premises in Sheringham, for the perusal of the general public. Chlorine residue tests are carried out daily on the Spring and Well waters.

(b) Quantity of Water. - The quantity of water supplied in the Urban District is sufficient for all purposes during dry weather. The quantity of water obtained from the various springs naturally varies a little during the Summer and dry weather, but the level of the water in the boreholes varies little however much it is pumped and has never shown signs of failing.

(ii) The water supplied within the Urban District is not liable to plumbosolvent action, as the p.H Reaction of the water is neutral or on the alkaline side of neutrality. All the water service pipes are laid on in galvanised wrought iron.

(iii) No action has been found necessary in respect of any form of contamination of the water supply. A new pressure filter has been added in order that both boreholes can be used at the same time. This pressure filter is a duplicate of the one installed in 1933 and takes out the excess iron in the borehole water.

(iv) (a) Number of dwelling-houses supplied direct from public water mains	... ... ... ... ... ... ...	1,797
Number of static population supplied from public water mains	... ... ... ... ... ... ...	4,620.
(b) Number of dwelling-houses supplied by means of stand pipes	... ... ... ... ... ... ...	41
Number of population supplied by means of stand pipes		123

2. Drainage and Sewerage. - The Urban District is sewered throughout with a system needing improvement as it is not capable of dealing with excessive and sudden rainfall.

The Council's Consulting Engineers have submitted schemes for:-

- The provision of a 24" dia. C.I. pipe Sea Outfall 367 yards long to replace the present defective and worn out Outfall pipe, and
- Relieving the main sewers at points of surcharge.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA - (Continued)

The work of providing the new 24" dia. Sea Outfall sewer was completed in March, 1963. Work commenced on part of Scheme (b) in October, 1963.

3. Rivers and Streams. - One stream runs through the Urban District and it has not been found necessary to take any action during the period to check pollution.

4. (a) Closet Accommodation. All houses, excepting two modern, one old house and three unfit houses, in the Urban District are connected to the sewer and have modern type water closets.

(b) Public Cleansing. House refuse bins are emptied once weekly, using an 18 cu. yd. diesel Karrier "Dual-Tip" refuse collection vehicle for this service. It is found necessary in the Summer months to make twice weekly collections of refuse from boarding houses and hotels. House refuse is disposed of by the method of controlled tipping on a site on the outskirts of the District. Trade refuse is collected separately and the cost of collection recovered from the occupier.

(c) Schools. The Schools are of a modern type, the water supply and sanitary conditions being quite satisfactory.

(d) Premises and Occupations Controlled by Byelaws. There is no Common Lodging House or Offensive Trade in the Urban District.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA

5. (a) Inspections and Visits. The following inspections and visits have been carried out during the period:-

Sanitary routine inspections and re-visits	...	...	...	...	...	264
Inspections and re-visits in connection with Housing Act procedure	...					16
Slaughterhouse meat inspection visits	...	...	...	...	...	150
Inspections and re-visits in connection with Discretionary and Standard Grants	...					35
Drainage inspections and re-visits	...	...	...	...	...	129
Food premises and food inspection visits	...	...	...	...	...	15
Factory inspections	...	...	...	...	...	10
Council houses and Council property inspections and re-visits						196
Visits in connection with caravans and tents	...	...	...	...	...	12
Visits in connection with refuse collection	...	...	...	...	...	17
Rats and mice destruction inspections and re-visits	...	...	...	...	...	254
Dirty premises inspections and re-visits	...	...	...	...	...	9
Miscellaneous visits	...	...	...	...	...	63
Inspections and re-visits in connection with Surveyor's general duties	...					335

(b) Action taken in consequence of inspections:-

Informal Notices served	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
Statutory Notices served under the Public Health Acts	...									Nil

(c) Result of Action taken in consequence of Notices served:-

Defects remedied by Informal Notices	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
" " " Statutory Notices	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
" " " Legal Proceedings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA (Continued)

(d) Proceedings under Section 16 and 17 of the Housing Act, 1957:-

Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which a Closing Order was made under Section 17 of the Housing Act, 1957 1

(e) Summary of work carried out as a result of Formal and Informal Action:-

(f) Number of inspections and visits in connection with the duties of Surveyor:-

Number of Building Plans submitted for approval ...	...	...	93
" " " approved...	...	...	92
" " " for houses and bungalows..	...	...	10 (12 houses)
" " " for conversions	...	...	11
" " " for additions and alterations..	...	...	27
" " " for bathrooms...	...	...	7
" " " for garages	...	...	27
" " " for water closets	...	...	6
" " " for store sheds	...	...	1
" " " for development layout	...	...	1
" " " for Meeting Room	...	...	1

Visits in connection with inspection of:-

Number of drain tests carried out in new buildings... 24

Number of new houses erected during the period:-

Number of applications for Discretionary Grants	...	...	...	Nil.
" "	" "	" "	approved...	Nil.
" "	" "	Standard Grants	...	6
" "	" "	" "	approved...	6
" "	visits in connection with Grant applications	...	...	29
" "	Standard Grants paid...	...	...	6
Amount of Standard Grants paid..	...	...	...	£777.

(g) Shops. - No action under this heading has been found necessary.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA (Continued)

(h) Camping Sites. - Two sites within the Urban District have been licensed under the Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960, conforming with the model standards and providing standings and all the facilities required for one hundred and thirty-nine caravans.

(i) Smoke Abatement. - No action under this heading has been found necessary.

(j) Swimming baths and pools. - There are no swimming baths or pools open to the public in the Urban District.

(k) Eradication of Bed Bugs. - No evidence has been found of bed bugs in this Urban District.

Inspection and Supervision of Food

6. (a) Milk Supply. There are no milk producers or cowkeepers within the Urban District.
The Norfolk County Council is the Licensing Authority for designated milks.

Seventy-seven samples of Pasteurised milk have been taken during the period by the Norfolk County Council Medical Officer's Department from the Sheringham premises and vehicles of East Coast Dairies Ltd. Seventy-seven samples satisfied the Phosphatase Test and seven void in the Methylene Blue Test.

Ice Cream. Twelve samples of Ice Cream were taken during the period from retailers in the Urban District and submitted to the Public Health Laboratory Service, Norwich, for bacteriological examination, resulting in eleven samples being Provisional Grade I and one sample Grade IV.

(b) Adulteration, Chemical and Bacteriological Examination of Food. The appropriate Authority under this heading is the Norfolk County Council.

(c) Nutrition. No special work on the dissemination of knowledge on this subject has been considered necessary.

(d) Shellfish. No shellfish are gathered within the area of the Urban District.

(e) Food Hygiene Regulations. Inspections of food premises in the Urban District have been made and it has been unnecessary to take any statutory or legal action in this matter.

(f) Meat Inspection. There are eight butchers shops within the Urban District.

One Slaughterhouse is licensed in the Urban District, which is owned and used by a Sheringham butcher for the supply of meat to his retail business in the Town. After consultation with all Sheringham butchers and organisations representing the interests concerned, as required under Section 3 (1) of the Slaughterhouses Act, 1958, a "Report on Slaughterhouse Facilities" was submitted to the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, giving the necessary information in detail of this particular slaughterhouse. The Minister has accepted this Report and appointed the 1st. July, 1964, as the day from which this slaughterhouse must comply with the Construction Regulations.

Two Sheringham butchers use Slaughterhouses situate in the adjoining Rural District for their meat supply, the remainder purchase their meat from fresh meat wholesalers.

150 visits to the Slaughterhouse were made for the purpose of meat inspection, including inspections made on 35 Sundays during the period.

Inspection and Supervision of Food (Continued)

(f) Meat Inspection - (Continued).

A statement follows of the number of animals slaughtered, inspected and condemned in whole or part at the licensed Slaughterhouse in the Urban District:-

Carcasses and Offal inspected and condemned in whole or in part

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses
Number killed	218	-	6	-	305	-
Number inspected	218	-	6	-	305	-
<u>ALL DISEASES EXCEPT</u> <u>TUBERCULOSIS AND CYSTICERCI</u>						
Whole carcases condemned	-	-	-	-	2	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	27	-	-	-	103	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis and Cysticerci	12.38	-	-	-	34.42	-
<u>TUBERCULOSIS ONLY</u>						
Whole carcases condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	-	8	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	-	-	-	-	2.62	-
<u>CYSTICERCOSIS</u>						
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration	-	-	-	-	-	-
Generalised and totally condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-

The total weight of carcase parts and organs condemned amounted to 846 lbs.

FACTORIES ACT, 1961

Prescribed Particulars on the Administration of the
Factories Act, 1961

Part 1 of the Act

1. INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors):-

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	Number of		
		Inspections (3)	Written Notices (4)	Occupiers Prosecuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1,2,3,4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	4	17	3	Nil.
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	21	9	2	Nil.
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
Total	25	26	5	Nil.

2. Cases in which DEFECTS were found:-

Particulars (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted (6)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	To H.M. Inspec- tor (4)	By H.M. Inspec- tor (5)	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	3	3	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
Overcrowding (S.2)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	1	-	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	1	1	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to out-work)	-	--	Nil.	-	-
Total	5	4	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.

FACTORIES ACT, 1961 (Continued)

Part VIII of the Act

Outwork

(Sections 133 and 134)

Nature of Work (1)	Section 133			Section 134		
	No. of out- workers in August list required by Section 133(1)(c) (2)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council (3)	No. of prosec- utions for failure to supply lists (4)	No. of instan- ces of work in unwhole- some premises (5)	Notices served (6)	Prosec- utions (7)
Boot and Shoe Making	3	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.

In conclusion, I feel it is my duty to inform this Council of the necessity to provide additional technical staff to assist and enable me to carry out the many responsibilities of my office. There can be few, if any, local authorities employing only one technical officer to carry out both public health and surveyor's duties, and with the coming into force of new public health, housing and highway legislation in 1964, it would appear physically impossible for one technical officer to cope with the resulting additional work.

I have to pay tribute to my Clerical Assistant, Mr. J. W. Craske, for his conscientious work and invaluable assistance, and to Mr. J. H. Ashton, Clerk of the Council, and his staff for their ever ready help and co-operation.

Your obedient Servant,

R. H. SERSHALL.

Cert.R.S.I. & S.I.E.B., M.A.P.H.I.
Cert.R.S.I. Meat and Food Inspector.

Surveyor and Public Health Inspector.

